

**PARADISE VALLEY WATER ASSOCIATION (PWS #1110023)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

November 1, 2000



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

Disclaimer: This publication has been developed as part of an informational service for the source water assessments of public water systems in Idaho and is based on data available at the time and the professional judgement of the staff. Although reasonable efforts have been made to present accurate information, no guarantees, including expressed or implied warranties of any kind, are made with respect to this publication by the State of Idaho or any of its agencies, employees, or agents, who also assume no legal responsibility for the accuracy of presentations, comments, or other information in this publication. The assessment is subject to modification if new data is produced.

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Paradise Valley Water Association (1110023)*, describes the public drinking water system, the zone boundaries of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Paradise Valley Water Association drinking water system consists of two drinking water intakes. At this time there is no identifiable water quality problem associated with either intake.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

As the drinking water intakes for Paradise Valley Water Association are located in relatively pristine area, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at preventing future contaminant-producing activities from being located in the source water areas. Partnerships with local landowners should be established and are critical to success. Due to the fairly short time associated with the movement of surface waters, source water protection activities should be aimed first at short-term management strategies with eventual development of long-term management strategies.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact your regional IDEQ office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR PARADISE VALLEY WATER ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Introduction- Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area, a map showing the entire watershed contributing to the delineated area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within the delineated area are attached.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the intakes and watershed characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. IDEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

Paradise Valley Water Association serves a community of approximately 250 people. The drinking water system consists of two surface water intakes. One is located on Brown Creek, the other on Cedar Creek. The intakes are located approximately five and a half miles south of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. (Figure 1).

Paradise Valley Water Association is currently not facing water quality issues. In recent years the association has made various physical and operational improvements to the system.

Defining the Zones of Contribution- Delineation

To protect surface water systems from potential contaminants, the EPA required that the entire drainage basin be delineated upstream from the intake to the hydrologic boundary of the drainage basin (U.S. EPA, 1997b). The EPA recognized that an intake on a large water body could have an extensive drainage basin. Therefore, the EPA recommended that large drainage basins be segmented into smaller areas for the purpose of implementing a cost-effective potential contaminant inventory and susceptibility analysis. The delineation process established the physical area around an intake that became the focal point of the assessment. For small surface water systems like the Paradise Valley Water Association, the process included mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution along the watershed boundary only, with no further segmentation.

The delineated source water assessment area for the Brown Creek intake can best be described as an “L” shape extending from the surface water intake upstream to the watershed boundary on all sides of the source water. The delineated source water assessment area for the Cedar Creek intake can best be described as a crescent-like shape beginning at the intake and extending along the source water to the watershed boundaries on all sides. The actual data used by IDEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area are available upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of surface water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by IDEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use in the areas surrounding the Paradise Valley Water Association drinking water intakes is forest.

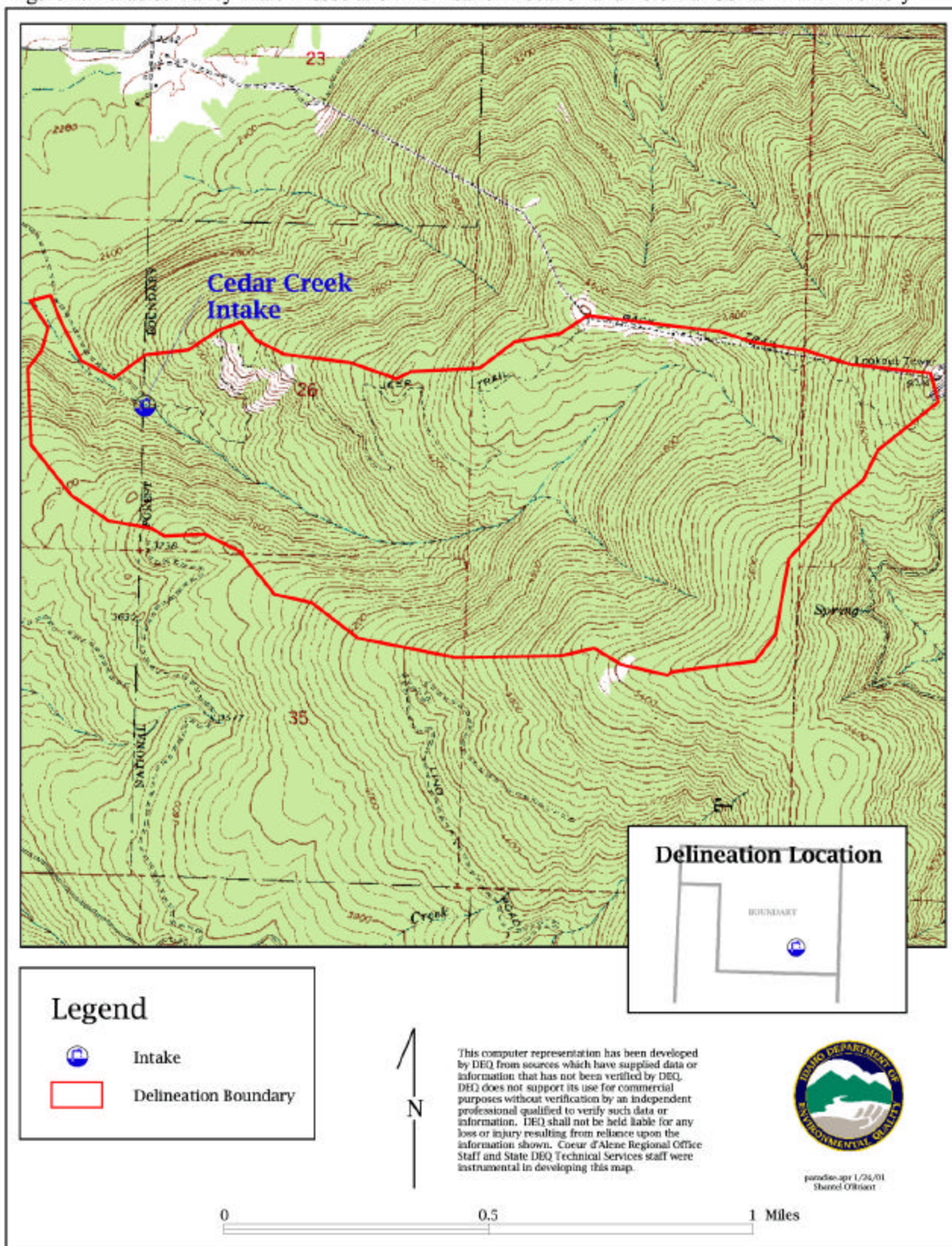
It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply intake.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during the spring of 2000. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Paradise Valley Water Association Source Water Assessment Areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by IDEQ. Paradise Valley Water Association chose not to complete the voluntary second or enhanced phase of the contaminant inventory.

No documented potential contaminant sites are located within the delineated source water areas. (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 2. Paradise Valley Water Association Delineation Location and Potential Contaminant Inventory



Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

Significant potential sources of contamination were ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity and construction of the intake, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each intake is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Intake Construction

The construction of the Paradise Valley Water Association public water system intakes directly affects the ability of the intakes to protect the sources from contaminants. The Paradise Valley Water Association drinking water system consists of two intakes that produce surface water for domestic use. Water production for individual intakes is monitored and managed by the system operator. Intake system construction scores were moderate, reflecting the fact that the intakes are properly protected from potential contaminant sources, but do not have the added protection of being located in an infiltration gallery.

The intakes in the Paradise Valley Water Association system are located approximately two miles apart from each other, in separate watersheds. They are both approximately five and half miles south of Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

Both intakes rated in the low category for the inorganic chemical class, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals.

In terms of the total susceptibility score, it can be seen from Table 1 that both intakes showed a low susceptibility for microbial contamination.

Table 1. Summary of Paradise Valley Water Association Susceptibility Evaluation

| Intake | Contaminant Inventory | | | | System Construction | Final Susceptibility Ranking | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| | IOC | VOC | SOC | Microbials | | IOC | VOC | SOC | Microbials |
| Brown Creek | L | L | L | L | M | L | L | L | L |
| Cedar Creek | L | L | L | L | M | L | L | L | L |

H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

H* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of either a VOC, SOC or an IOC above the Maximum Contaminant Level in the finished drinking water.

Susceptibility Summary

The Paradise Valley drinking water system is currently not threatened by any type of documented contamination.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For Paradise Valley Water Association, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at preventing contaminant-producing activities from being located within the delineated source water areas in the future. Most of the delineated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of Paradise Valley Water Association. Partnerships with local landowners should be established and are critical to success. Due to the relatively short time involved with the movement of surface water, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with an emphasis on dealing with long-term future impacts.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional IDEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Attachment A

Paradise Valley Water Association Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined from the addition of the Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score and Source Construction Score.

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 7 Low Susceptibility

8 - 15 Moderate Susceptibility

> 16 High Susceptibility

Surface Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name : PARADISE VALLEY WATER ASSN

Intake : BROWN CREEK

Public Water System Number 1110023

11/1/00 1:05:19 PM

1. System Construction

SCORE

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Intake structure properly constructed | YES | 0 |
| Infiltration gallery or well under the direct influence of Surface Water | NO | 2 |

Total System Construction Score 2

2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use

| IOC Score | VOC Score | SOC Score | Microbial Score |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Predominant land use type (land use or cover) | BASALT FLOW, UNDEVELOPED, OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Farm chemical use high | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Significant contaminant sources * | NO | | | | |
| Sources of class II or III contaminants or microbials | not present | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural lands within 500 feet | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Three or more contaminant sources | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sources of turbidity in the watershed | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score 0 0 0 0

3. Final Susceptibility Source Score

2 2 2 2

4. Final Source Ranking

Low Low Low Low

* Special consideration due to significant contaminant sources
The source water has no special susceptibility concerns

Surface Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name : PARADISE VALLEY WATER ASSN

Intake : CEDAR CREEK

Public Water System Number 1110023

11/1/00 1:05:29 PM

1. System Construction

SCORE

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Intake structure properly constructed | YES | 0 |
| Infiltration gallery or well under the direct influence of Surface Water | NO | 2 |

Total System Construction Score 2

2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use

| IOC Score | VOC Score | SOC Score | Microbial Score |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Predominant land use type (land use or cover) | BASALT FLOW, UNDEVELOPED, OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Farm chemical use high | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Significant contaminant sources * | NO | | | | |
| Sources of class II or III contaminants or microbials | not present | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural lands within 500 feet | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Three or more contaminant sources | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sources of turbidity in the watershed | NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score 0 0 0 0

3. Final Susceptibility Source Score

2 2 2 2

4. Final Source Ranking

Low Low Low Low

* Special consideration due to significant contaminant sources
The source water has no special susceptibility concerns

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **ASuperfund** is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.